Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 300

ISSUED JANUARY 1938 REVISED SEPTEMBER 1945

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

COOPERATING IN
The NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN
ADMINISTERED BY OFFICIAL STATE AGENCIES AND U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
OCT 3 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Emblem authorized for use by official State agencies and industry members to signify cooperation in The National Poultry Improvement Plan
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Poultry Improvement Plan became operative July 1, 1935, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and under the authority of an appropriation made by Congress (Public, No. 62, 74th Cong., H. R. 6718) for the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to be used in cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. Authority for the administration of the plan is now contained in the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944. (78th Cong., 2d sess., H. R. 4278, Public 425.)

Developed with a view to the establishment of the poultry-breeding industry on as sound a basis as possible, the plan affords protection from unscrupulous competition and enables purchasers to buy with more confidence. The adoption of the plan in all parts of the United States should bring about an improvement in the quality of hatching eggs, baby chicks, breeding stock, and market products. Such results should cause poultry production to be more efficient and thus aid in making the poultry enterprise more profitable.

The objectives of the National Poultry Improvement Plan are to improve the breeding and production qualities of poultry and to reduce losses from pullorum disease. This is being accomplished by: (1) The development of more effective State poultry-improvement programs; (2) the identification of the quality of breeding stock, hatching eggs, and chicks by authorized terms that are uniform and applicable in all parts of the country; and (3) the establishment of an effective cooperative program through which newer knowledge and practical experience can be applied to the improvement of poultry and poultry products.

Acceptance of the plan is optional with States and individual members of the industry within the States. The plan is administered in each State by an official State agency cooperating with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. A list of the official State agencies may be obtained from this Bureau, and the names of members of the industry who are participating may be obtained from the official State agencies.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN[1]

Prepared by specialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with poultry leaders, poultry breeders, and members of the breeder and commercial hatchery industry

CONTENTS

	Page
Article 1. General regulations	1
Article 2. Breeding stages	6
Section 1. U. S. Approved breeding stage	6
Section 2. U .S. Certified breeding stage	8
Section 3. U. S. Record of Performance breeding stage	9
Section 4. U. S. Register of Merit breeding stage	15
Article 3. Pullorum-Control and eradication classes	16
Section 1. General provisions	16
Section 2. U. S. Pullorum-Tested class	19
Section 3. U. S. Pullorum-Controlled class	19
Section 4. U. S. Pullorum-passed class	20
Section 5. U. S. Pullorum-Clean class	21
Appendix	22
Official testing for pullorum disease	22
The standard tube agglutination test	22
The stained-antigen, rapid, whole-blood test	24
The rapid serum test	25
Memorandum of agreement form	25

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL REGULATIONS

REGULATION 1.—For the purposes of this plan the following words, phrases, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. **Plan.**—The National Poultry Improvement Plan.

Par. 2. **Official State agency.**—The agency recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, to cooperate in the administration of the plan within the State. It may be the State department of agriculture, State college of agriculture, State poultry-improvement board or association, or other agency recognized officially by the State government.

Par. 3. **State inspector.**—An employee of the official State agency or other agency recognized officially by the State government whose major duties in connection with the plan comprise the official inspection of flocks, eggs, chicks, hatcheries, poultry premises, records, and methods employed in carrying on the work of the plan.

Par. 4. **R. O. P. supervisor.**—An employee of the official State agency or other agency recognized officially by the State government whose major duties in connection with the plan are to represent the official State agency in its supervision of U. S. R. O. P. (U. S. Record of Performance) work and to vouch for the accuracy of all U. S. R. O. P. records made by authorized U. S. R. O. P. breeders under his jurisdiction.

[1] The original edition of this plan was issued, in mimeographed form, in September 1935. It has been revised periodically in accordance with the changes adopted at the National Poultry Improvement Plan conferences, and at meetings of the Emergency Executive Committee with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Par. 5. **R. O. P. inspector.**—An employee of the official State agency or other agency recognized officially by the State government whose major duties in connection with the plan are the inspection of flocks and records of U. S. R. O. P. breeders.

Par. 6. **Flock-selecting agent.**—A person who has taken a course of training in and passed an examination on (1) standardbred and production judging prescribed by the State college of agriculture or other properly constituted State agency and (2) the National Poultry Improvement Plan provisions as applied in the State, and who has been authorized by the official State agency to do the flock-selecting work as provided for in the U. S. Approved and U. S. Certified breeding stages. During the war emergency, and to take care of individual cases only, the official State agency may, at its discretion, authorize flock-selecting agents who have not taken the specified course of training. Only those persons who have demonstrated to the official State agency through work in the field that they are capable of doing satisfactory selecting work may be so authorized.

Par. 7. **State pullorum tester**—A State livestock sanitary authority, an official of the State college of agriculture, or a similarly authorized State employee, or an employee of the official State agency, who has training in pullorum-testing technique, a working knowledge of the National Poultry Improvement Plan provisions as applied in the State, and other qualifications necessary to do the pullorum-testing work as provided for in the plan.

Par. 8. **Pullorum-testing agent.**—A person who has taken a course of training in and passed an examination on (1) pullorum testing as prescribed by the State livestock sanitary authorities or officials of the State college of agriculture and (2) the National Poultry Improvement Plan provisions as applied in the State, and who has been authorized by the official State agency to do the pullorum-testing work as provided for in the U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, and U. S. Pullorum-Passed classes. During the war emergency, and to take care of individual cases only, the official State agency may, at its discretion, authorize pullorum-testing agents who have not taken the specified course of training. Only those persons who have demonstrated to the official State agency through work in the field that they are capable of doing satisfactory testing work may be so authorized.

Par. 9. **Eggs and hatching eggs.**—Chicken eggs and chicken hatching eggs.

Par. 10. **Baby chicks.**—Chicks that have not been fed or watered.

Par. 11. **Started chicks.**—Chicks that have been fed or watered.

Par. 12. **Breeding stock.**—Chickens that are to be used for breeding purposes.

Par. 13. **Hatchery.**—Hatching equipment operated or controlled by any person, firm, or corporation producing chicks.

Par. 14. **Flock owner.**—A person, firm, or corporation maintaining a breeding flock of chickens.

Par. 15. **U. S. R. O. P.**—U. S. Record of Performance.

Par. 16. **U. S. R. O. M.**—U. S. Register of Merit.

Par. 17. **Official label.**—A label, secured through or approved by the official State agency, on which are indicated the product, the breeding stage, and the pullorum class.

REGULATION 2.—The official State agency shall direct, supervise, and be responsible for flock selection, testing for pullorum disease, and all other administrative work as provided for in the plan.

REGULATION 3.—All inspectors shall be authorized by the official State agency.

REGULATION 4.—Poultry laying and breeding houses shall be kept clean and in good condition. The land in the immediate vicinity of the poultry laying and breeding houses shall be kept in sanitary condition.

REGULATION 5.—Hatcheries and all incubator equipment shall be kept in strictly sanitary condition.

REGULATION 6.—All eggs used in any breeding stage of the plan shall be reasonably uniform in size and shape and sound in shell. In the case of all white-egg breeds, U. S. Approved hatching eggs shall be reasonably free from tints, and eggs of other U. S. breeding stages shall be free from tints.

REGULATION 7.—The management of a hatchery participating in the plan shall maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated, including those which are being custom-hatched, and shall keep accurate records concerning the name and address of each flock owner; the number of eggs received from each flock owner; the name and address of each purchaser; the number, hatchery grade, if any, breed and variety, and date of shipment of all chicks. These records shall be open for official inspection at all times. Eggs received and chicks hatched shall be subject to inspection at all times.

REGULATION 8.—All chicks sold or offered for sale under the plan terminology shall be normal and representative of the breed and variety.

REGULATION 9.—Delivery of chicks shall be made in approved types of chick boxes properly ventilated and securely tied, and chicks shall be shipped to reach the ultimate purchaser within the time limit prescribed by the United States Postal Regulations.

REGULATION 10.—Chicks and hatching eggs produced under the rules and regulations of the plan shall lose their identity as of the terminology used in the plan when they are purchased for resale by any person, firm, or corporation not participating in the plan.

REGULATION 11.—Chicks and hatching eggs of identical U. S. breeding stages and pullorum classes may be exchanged or bought for resale by members of the industry who are participating in the same phases of the plan. Members of the industry participating in the plan may purchase for resale hatching eggs or chicks of a higher stage or class than those which they produce, but such products may not be sold as of the higher stage or class.

REGULATION 12.—Any person, firm, or corporation selling hatching eggs of a U. S. breeding stage or pullorum class shall sell hatching eggs from participating flocks only. Adequate records shall be kept and shall at all times be available to the official State agencies concerned. These records shall consist of the names and addresses of all flock owners supplying hatching eggs, the number of females in each breeding flock, and the number of hatching eggs of each breed or variety sold to each purchaser.

REGULATION 13.—With the approval of the official State agency, crossbred hatching eggs and chicks may be produced and sold by

participants in the plan, provided the parent stock is well selected for good vitality, growth, market quality, egg production, feathering, and egg weight. The parent stock must also be legbanded and the flock inspected as required in the U. S. Approved breeding stage. These flocks shall be designated as U. S. Approved Cross-mated flocks, and hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks shall be designated as U. S. Approved Crossbred hatching eggs or chicks, with a descriptive phrase designating the breed of the males and the breed of the females used in the cross. (The breed of the male shall be designated first in all crosses.)

Regulation 14.—When more than one hatchery located within a State is operated under the same name, ownership, or management, one or more of these hatcheries may not participate in the plan unless all of them participate. In the event that any person, firm, or corporation has nonparticipating hatcheries in other States, no chicks or hatching eggs shall be shipped to the participating hatcheries from the nonparticipating hatcheries.

Regulation 15.—The use of the official terminology or any portion thereof of any particular breeding stage or pullorum class of the plan in which members of the industry are participating shall be limited to hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock that meet at least the minimum requirements of that particular stage or class when produced by those under the jurisdiction of the official State agency.

Regulation 16.—Breeding stock and each bundle or package of hatching eggs and chicks sold or offered for sale by participants shall be designated by official labels or tags defining the breeding stage and pullorum class in accord with the regulations of the plan, except that chicks that are seconds, culls, rejects, or abnormal for breed and variety characteristics shall not be sold or offered for sale under official labels. (See regulations 8 and 10.)

Regulation 17.—All advertising must be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the plan and the fair trade practice rules of the Federal Trade Commission for the baby-chick industry. A participant using in his advertising the terms "R. O. P. sired," "R. O. P. pedigreed sired," "R. O. P. mated," or any other term or letters of similar meaning or implication shall clearly show the breeds and the approximate percentage or proportion of the birds in his matings (flocks supplying him with hatching eggs or chicks) of each breed that are of that quality. Participants who are not R. O. P. breeders shall not use advertising or other sales efforts which imply that they are R. O. P. breeders. Copies of proposed folders, catalogs, circulars, or other printed literature shall be submitted to, and approved by, the official State agency before being printed and distributed. Copies of such literature, after being printed, shall be filed with the official State agency. Copies of all publication advertising shall be mailed to the official State agency at or before the time these advertisements are submitted to the publisher or publishers. The advertising of hatcheries which have places of business in more than one State shall be approved by the official State agency of the State in which the home office of the hatchery is located. Such advertising shall be checked by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, before being approved. (Refer also to regulation 24 for proper use of terms.)

REGULATION 18.—Participation in one of the pullorum-control and eradication classes of the plan shall be a prerequisite to participation in any of the breeding stages of the plan.

REGULATION 19.—The use of the word "accredited" to indicate breeding improvement or disease eradication or control or its use in any other way is prohibited.

REGULATION 20.—The National Poultry Improvement Plan emblem (see cover page), the official terms and various designs illustrative of the breeding stages and the pullorum-control and eradication classes (figs. 1 to 8) may be used only by participants who have met the specified requirements.

REGULATION 21.—The selection of birds in a flock to qualify as U. S. Approved, or U. S. Certified by a State inspector shall be regarded as one official flock inspection.

REGULATION 22.—Males that are candidates for U. S. R. O. P. qualification may be dubbed, provided each bird has been officially examined by a State inspector and passed in respect to comb disqualifications. Such birds must otherwise comply with all regulations pertaining to the qualifications of U. S. R. O. P. males not earlier than 6 months of age. A record of the number of males passed for dubbing in each flock, the breeder from whom the males were procured, and the complete wingband numbers of those disqualified shall be made and sent to the official State agency within 10 days after such examination and dubbing. During the war emergency, and with the approval of the official State agency, flock-selecting agents may officially examine and approve cockerels in respect to comb disqualifications.

REGULATION 23.—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring to participate in the plan except flockowners who are affiliated with participating hatcheries shall sign an agreement with the official State agency and shall not purchase, receive, offer for sale, or be a dealer in or agent for breeding stock, hatching eggs, or chicks other than those produced under the plan except with permission from the official State agency. In certain cases special permission may be granted by the official State agency, in writing, to purchase hatching eggs, chicks, or breeding stock not produced under the plan for use in breeding or hatching-egg supply flocks. In such cases a report shall be made to the official State agency on each shipment received and to whom delivered.

REGULATION 24.—Flocks, hatching eggs, hatcheries, and chicks that have met the requirements of both a breeding stage and a pullorum class of the plan shall be designated in accordance with the stage and class attained as follows: U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Tested; U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Controlled; U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Passed; U. S. Approved, Pullorum-Clean; U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Tested; U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Controlled; U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Passed; or U. S. Certified, Pullorum-Clean.

Matings, hatching eggs, chicks, and birds that have met the requirements of the U. S. R. O. P. breeding stage and a pullorum class of the plan shall be designated as follows: U. S. R. O. P., Pullorum-Tested; U. S. R. O. P., Pullorum-Controlled; U. S. R. O. P., Pullorum-Passed; or U. S. R. O. P., Pullorum-Clean.

Where descriptive terms are used, in addition to the official terminology of the plan, such terms must be clearly explained in the adver-

tising (e. g., if more than one hatchery grade of U. S. Approved chicks is offered for sale and the chicks in one of such grades are sired entirely by U. S. R. O. P. males, it is sufficient and proper to describe such a grade as "U. S. Approved chicks sired by U. S. R. O. P. males").

Participants in the plan may use the terms "R. O. P. sired," "R. O. P. pedigreed sired," "R. O. P. mated," or any other term or letters of similar meaning or implication to describe chicks, only when the males siring the chicks so described have been officially leg-banded as U. S. R. O. P. males.

REGULATION 25.—Hatching eggs for the pullorum classes and the breeding stages, except U. S. R. O. P. and U. S. R. O. M., shall weigh at least $1\frac{11}{12}$ ounces each, except that during the months of June, July, August, September, October, and November, eggs weighing as low as $1\frac{10}{12}$ ounces each or 22 ounces to the dozen may be set.

REGULATION 26.—Started chicks shall be labeled as such, and all the chicks in each lot sold or offered for sale shall be of the same age (hatching date) unless otherwise specified.

REGULATION 27.—With the approval of the official State agency, hatching-egg and chick dealers may participate in the plan and enjoy all the privileges of participating hatcheries in the handling of hatching eggs and chicks, provided all the applicable requirements for participating hatcheries are fully and completely complied with. Turkey hatching eggs and poults may be handled by participating dealers provided (1) such turkey hatching eggs and poults are of the same or a higher official pullorum classification than that attained by the dealer for chicken hatching eggs and chicks, and (2) they are advertised and sold as of the same pullorum classification as are the chicken hatching eggs and chicks.

REGULATION 28.—Evidence of noncompliance with the provisions of the plan that is established after thorough investigation and hearing to the satisfaction of the official State agency, and not corrected within a reasonable time, shall bar any participant from further participation for a period of 2 years.

REGULATION 29.—Participation in any phase of the plan shall be construed as maintaining supervision and compliance throughout the 12 months of the year. (It is understood that a participant may withdraw from participation or that his agreement may be terminated by the official State agency for cause.)

REGULATION 30.—A producer with a flock of chickens and a flock of turkeys may participate in the plan and not in the turkey plan, provided the turkeys are completely segregated from the chickens in a manner satisfactory to the official State agency.

ARTICLE 2. BREEDING STAGES

SECTION 1. U. S. APPROVED BREEDING STAGE

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Approved flocks.**—These flocks shall meet the following requirements:

(*a*) Females shall be rigidly and thoroughly selected once each year for constitutional vigor and for egg production, such selected females to combine standardbred and production qualities to a reasonably high degree; (*b*) males shall be selected especially for con-

stitutional vigor and standardbred qualities; (*c*) the selection of the flocks shall be approved by a State inspector.

Par. 2. The method of selecting poultry breeding stock prescribed by the State college of agriculture or other properly constituted State agency shall serve as the basis for the selection of males and females. All birds to be used in the U. S. Approved flocks shall be selected by a State inspector or by a flock-selecting agent.

Par. 3. All birds selected for U. S. Approved flocks shall be banded at the time of selection with sealed and numbered leg bands secured through the official State agency. With the permission of the official State agency, individually wing-banded females on an R. O. P. breeder's own farm need not be leg-banded for the production of U. S. Approved and U. S. Certified chicks, provided (1) all the females on the premises are individually wing-banded, and (2) that a complete record of the wing-band numbers of the females in each pen is made at the time of selecting and testing. Birds rejected by the State inspector or by the flock-selecting agent shall have their tails clipped, have their leg bands removed, and be kept separate from the breeding flocks. The selection of birds for a U. S. Approved flock shall be completed at least 20 days before any eggs are saved for hatching purposes, except that this 20-day interval shall not be required if all males found in the flock are approved.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(GREEN)

FIGURE 1.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Approved hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

Par. 4. Before any flock other than one regularly supplying eggs to a U. S. Approved hatchery may be recognized as a U. S. Approved flock, it must be inspected and approved by a State inspector. Each year at least one-third of the hatchery flocks supplying eggs to a U. S. Approved hatchery shall be inspected and approved by a State inspector and at least one-third of the flocks selected by each flock-selecting agent must be inspected and approved, except that during the war emergency and with the approval of the official State agency the number of inspections may be reduced to a minimum of 15 percent of these flocks. The State inspector shall determine which flocks shall be inspected, and the inspection shall consist in the physical examination of a sufficient number of males and females to satisfy him that the flock is worthy of approval.

Par. 5. No birds except those with sealed and numbered official leg bands shall be allowed in the breeding flocks, and no male birds shall be allowed in any other mature flock on the same premises except in U. S. Certified or U. S. R. O. P. flocks.

Par. 6. Only one variety shall be kept on a farm unless, where more than one variety is kept, ample provision has been made to keep these varieties and their eggs separate.

Par. 7. **U. S. Approved hatching eggs.**—Such eggs shall come only from U. S. Approved flocks or a higher U. S. breeding stage and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each, except as provided for in regulation 25.

Par. 8. **U. S. Approved chicks.**—They shall be hatched only from U. S. Approved eggs and in U. S. Approved hatcheries.

Par. 9. **U. S. Approved hatcheries.**—These hatcheries shall be inspected by a State inspector at least once during the hatching season. They may not hatch for sale or sell hatching eggs and chicks other than those produced under the breeding stages of the plan, except as provided for in regulation 13. Of any one variety, only U. S. Approved and U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs and chicks may be hatched for sale or sold. Hatching eggs and chicks of the U. S. Certified stage from other varieties may be hatched for sale or sold by a U. S. Approved hatchery.

SECTION 2. U. S. CERTIFIED BREEDING STAGE

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Certified flocks.**—These flocks shall fulfill all the requirements of the U. S. Approved flocks and shall be mated to U. S. R. O. P. males. For the first 2 years of U. S. R. O. P. work carried on by any breeder, the males for his own flock need not be U. S. R. O. P. males but must be individually pedigreed and of breeding which meets the qualifications for U. S. R. O. P. males. All such males may be used in subsequent breeding seasons if reinspected and certified by the official State agency. The males and females shall be of at least qualifying standard weight as designated by the official State agency in cooperation with the State college of agriculture or other properly constituted State agency which gives the prescribed training in selecting poultry breeding stock. The males and females shall be selected by either a State inspector or a flock-selecting agent once each year, and, if selected by a flock-selecting agent, be inspected by a State inspector at least once during the year. This flock inspection shall consist in the examination of a sufficient number of males and females and the checking of the wing bands on a sufficient number of males to satisfy the State inspector that the flock is worthy of certification.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(YELLOW)

FIGURE 2.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Certified hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

Par. 2. **U. S. Certified hatching eggs.**—Such eggs shall come only from U. S. Certified flocks and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each and average at least 24 ounces to the dozen, except as provided for in Regulation 25.

Par. 3. **U. S. Certified chicks.**—They shall be hatched only from U. S. Certified eggs and in U. S. Certified hatcheries, except that a hatchery may produce and sell U. S. Certified chicks of one breed or variety and U. S. Approved of another breed or variety, in which case the hatchery shall be recognized as of the lowest breeding stage in which chicks are produced.

Par. 4. **U. S. Certified hatcheries.**—These hatcheries may not hatch for sale or sell other than U. S. Certified hatching eggs and chicks, and U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs and chicks, except as provided for in regulation 13. They shall be inspected by a State inspector at least twice during the hatching season.

Par. 5. With the approval of the official State agency, U. S. Certified flocks may be mated to Canadian R. O. P. males, provided such males meet U. S. R. O. P. qualifications.

SECTION 3. U. S. RECORD OF PERFORMANCE BREEDING STAGE

Paragraph 1. U. S. Record of Performance embraces records of egg production, egg weight, and body weight made on the breeder's premises under official supervision and similar records made at officially conducted egg-laying tests, State colleges of agriculture, and State and Federal experiment stations, when such records are passed on by the official State agency and when the individual birds meet other U. S. R. O. P. requirements, except that the birds produced by State colleges of agriculture and State and Federal experiment stations may be recognized as U. S. R. O. P. only for the use of U. S. R. O. P. breeders in their breeding work.

Par. 2. The trap nests used in U. S. R. O. P. work shall be of an approved type and shall be kept in perfect working order at all times. The poultry plant and all egg-production records shall be subject at all times to unannounced inspection by a State inspector. At the time of each inspection, the inspector shall have sole charge of the trap nests and of eggs laid. Each U. S. R. O. P. candidate shall be banded with a sealed and numbered official leg band. No females other than those entered in U. S. R. O. P. shall be allowed in the pens where U. S. R. O. P. candidates are being trap-nested, except with the approval of the official State agency.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(BLUE)

FIGURE 3.—Design authorized to identify U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock.

Par. 3. U. S. R. O. P. eggs and chicks may be produced only on a U. S. R. O. P. breeder's premises except that with the approval of the official State agency (*a*) a U. S. R. O. P. breeder may have eggs hatched by any hatchery operating under the plan provided the U. S. R. O. P. breeder does the pedigreeing of the chicks; and (*b*) a U. S. Approved or U. S. Certified hatchery owner may produce U. S. R. O. P. chicks from purchased U. S. R. O. P. eggs for the use of his hatchery-flock owners only, provided proper records of purchases are sent to the official State agency and a State inspector does the wing banding of these chicks.

Par. 4. When U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs are transferred from one U. S. R. O. P. breeder to another U. S. R. O. P. breeder or hatcheryman for the purpose of hatching U. S. R. O. P. chicks, the conditions that shall govern such a transaction include the following: (*a*) The U. S. R. O. P. breeder who sells U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs must send a report in triplicate at the time the eggs are shipped consisting of a list of the eggs sold, the pen or sire number and dam number of each egg, and the egg production, average egg weight, and body weight of each dam, to the official State agency of his State. If the eggs are shipped outside the State, these records shall be attested to by the R. O. P. supervisor, who shall retain one copy and mail one copy to the purchaser and one to the official State agency of the State to which the eggs are shipped. (*b*) Within 5 days after hatching time the U. S. R. O. P. breeder or hatcheryman who purchased the eggs must send to his official State agency a list of the chicks hatched from each dam and their respective wing-band numbers.

661086°—45——2

Par. 5. When U. S. R. O. P. chicks, cockerels, or mature birds are sold or transferred by members of the industry participating in the plan, the individual making the sale must send a report in triplicate to the official State agency at the time these products are shipped giving the number of birds sold; the number, egg production, average egg weight, and body weight of each dam; and the pen or leg-band number of the sire of each chick, cockerel, or mature bird. If the chicks, cockerels, or mature birds are shipped outside the State, these records shall be attested to by the R. O. P. supervisor, who shall retain one copy and mail one copy to the purchaser and one to the official State agency of the State to which these products are shipped.

Par. 6. To be eligible for U. S. R. O. P. entry, all females shall have been raised from U. S. R. O. P. or U. S. Certified flocks or other flocks of breeding satisfactory to the official State agency. Eligibility shall be confined to any standard breed or variety or any other breed or variety recognized by the United States Record of Performance Federation.

Par. 7. All birds trap-nested daily, and during the war emergency all birds trap-nested 6 days a week or 5 days a week, on the premises of a U. S. R. O. P. breeder, shall be considered as entered under U. S. R. O. P. supervision with the following exceptions: (*a*) Preliminary trap nesting within the calendar month may be permitted to allow breeders more time to select and enter candidates on a family basis; however, each bird must be entered or rejected on or before the last day of the calendar month in which she laid her first egg in a trap nest. (*b*) Candidates that react to the test for pullorum disease when officially tested within 4 months after trap-nesting has begun will not be considered as entered. (*c*) All qualified U. S. R. O. P. hens may be trap-nested. (*d*) A U. S. R. O. P. breeder may trap-nest certain birds for as long a period as 6 months for the purpose of obtaining progeny-test records on particular families; this additional private trapping is to be conducted only with the knowledge and consent of the official State agency, and the trap-nest records on these birds must at all times be open and available to the R. O. P. supervisor or his inspector. (*e*) He may, with the approval of the official State agency, trap-nest any other breed or variety which he is developing as a basis for future U. S. R. O. P. work. (*f*) With the approval of the official State agency, hens in their second or subsequent production years may be privately trapped to complete lifetime egg records that were begun before U. S. R. O. P. work was undertaken.

Par. 8. All flocks shall be inspected at least five times a year. One or more consecutive days of inspection by the R. O. P. inspector shall represent a single inspection. In the event of an outbreak of contagious disease in a poultry plant where U. S. R. O. P. work is carried on, inspection may be temporarily suspended.

Par. 9. **Duties of R. O. P. supervisor.**—The R. O. P. supervisor shall represent the official State agency in its supervision of U. S. R. O. P. work, and he shall vouch for the accuracy of all U. S. R. O. P. records made by authorized U. S. R. O. P. breeders under his jurisdiction. He shall keep on file in his office for at least 5 years, (*a*) a record of all qualified males, with at least one-generation pedigree showing egg records and egg weights of the female ancestors,

and (*b*) a record of all qualified females with their egg records and egg weights for their first year of production. He shall also keep on file a record of all U. S. R. O. P. matings and all U. S. R. O. P. chicks with at least one-generation pedigree.

Par. 10. The R. O. P. supervisor, in publishing a summary of the U. S. R. O. P. work under his supervision each year, shall include the following information for each flock:

(*a*) Total number of pullets of that particular breed on the farm;
(*b*) Number of pullets entered in U. S. R. O. P.;
(*c*) Number of pullets entered in U. S. R. O. P. which are individually pedigreed;
(*d*) Number meeting the U. S. R. O. P. requirements;
(*e*) Percentage of birds entered meeting the U. S. R. O. P. requirements;
(*f*) Number of birds qualifying which lay from 200 to 249 eggs;
(*g*) Number of birds qualifying which lay 250 to 299 eggs;
(*h*) Number of birds qualifying which lay 300 or more eggs;
(*i*) Average egg production of the qualifying birds;
(*j*) Average egg weight of the qualifying birds;
(*k*) Average body weight of the qualifying birds.

Par. 11. The R. O. P. supervisor may bring charges to the official State agency of his State against any U. S. R. O. P. breeder for falsifying records, for unethical conduct in his business methods, or for any other cause which he may consider detrimental to U. S. R. O. P. work. On such charges being proved in a fair hearing, the offending breeder must be reprimanded or suspended by the official State agency according to the nature of the offense.

Par. 12. **Duties of R. O. P. Inspector.**—The R. O. P. inspector shall work under the direction of the R. O. P. supervisor. It shall be his duty to visit and inspect the work of each U. S. R. O. P. breeder at least five times each year, his visits to be so timed that each season of the year shall be represented in his reports, and at least three of these visits shall be unannounced. On each visit he shall do the trap-nesting for the day and shall record all eggs laid and shall weigh and record the weight of the egg laid by each individual bird entered in U. S. R. O. P. He shall examine hens apparently out of production to see that they are not being credited with eggs. During the breeding season he shall examine all birds in U. S. R. O. P. matings to see that the birds which constitute these matings are properly listed with the supervisor. He shall compare the number of eggs being incubated from each hen with the number she is credited with having laid during the corresponding period, and shall have authority to test these eggs for fertility. When the hatch is reported he shall compare his findings with the number of chicks reported hatched and wing-banded. He shall be courteous to breeders at all times but shall be on the alert to discover errors in records or violations of rules, intentional or otherwise. He shall immediately report to the supervisor any suspicious circumstances or appearance of fraud in the records or business dealings of a U. S. R. O. P. breeder.

Par. 13. **U. S. R. O. P. breeder.**—A U. S. R. O. P. breeder is a person, firm, or corporation maintaining a flock of chickens in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. R. O. P. breeding stage. In addition to the U. S. R. O. P. matings, all other mated birds supplying

hatching eggs to such person, firm, or corporation or to any hatchery owned or operated by such person, firm, or corporation shall be under the supervision of the plan in one of the breeding stages.

Par. 14. The candidate flock or flocks of a U. S. R. O. P. breeder must be trap-nested at regular intervals every day throughout the year, except that during the war emergency the official State agency may approve as a substitute for daily trap-nesting of U. S. R. O. P. candidates (*a*) 6-day-a-week trap-nesting (the official egg record to be computed by multiplying the trap-nest record by 7/6, or (*b*) 5-day-a-week trap-nesting (the official egg record to be computed by multiplying the trap-nest record by 7/5). The breeder shall send to his supervisor, not later than the tenth day of each month, a complete record of all U. S. R. O. P. egg-production records and egg weights for the previous month. The egg production, pedigree, and sales records shall at all times be open to examination by the supervisor or inspector.

Par. 15. **U. S. R. O. P. qualification through egg-laying tests.**—The U. S. R. O. P. breeder who desires to have his laying-test entry considered as entered in U. S. R. O. P. shall make application in writing to the manager of the test not later than January 1. The manager of the laying test will be expected to keep a special record on such entries on N. P. I. P. Form 17, Report of Birds Entered in Egg-Laying Tests by U. S. R. O. P. Breeders. At the end of the laying-test year the birds shall be examined for final qualification and officially leg-banded by the manager of the laying test, the R. O. P. inspector in the State where the test is located, or both, as recommended by the official State agency. Only those entries of U. S. R. O. P. breeders who are doing home trap-nesting of pullets of the same breed and variety under R. O. P. supervision or entries consisting of groups of 4 or more individually pedigreed full sisters are eligible for U. S. R. O. P. entry and qualification.

Par. 16. **U. S. R. O. P. females.**—Pullets shall have laid 200 or more eggs during the first laying year and yearling and older hens shall have laid 200 or more eggs during the trap-nest year. The first laying year and the trap-nest year, in the case of birds on the breeder's premises shall mean 365 days from the date of laying the first egg in a trap-nest. In the case of egg-laying-test pullets and hens, the first laying year or the trap-nest year shall mean the duration of the official laying-test year. To facilitate the preparation of the annual R. O. P. summary the R. O. P. supervisor may close all records by November 30, but birds that have not completed their first laying year may be permitted to do so and be included in the following year's summary.

Par. 17. The qualifying average egg weight for pullets shall be 24 ounces to the dozen and for yearling or older hens shall be 25 ounces to the dozen. For 3 successive days each month or on one day each week, beginning 3 months after the laying of the first egg and continuing through the remainder of the bird's laying year, the breeder shall record the weight of each normal egg laid. An average of all weights taken by the breeder and the inspector for each female during her trap-nest year, beginning 3 months after the laying of the first egg, shall be her official egg weight.

Par. 18. The U. S. R. O. P. breeder and the R. O. P. inspector shall record the leg-band numbers of all U. S. R. O. P. candidates showing a standard disqualification, laying eggs of undersirable shape or shell texture, or laying tinted eggs in the case of white-egg breeds. Such birds shall not qualify as U. S. R. O. P. females. The R. O. P. inspector may remove the U. S. R. O. P. leg band from any bird which develops these defects subsequent to qualification.

Par. 19. All females shall be of at least qualifying body weight for hens and be reasonably good representatives for each breed or variety as designated in the American Standard of Perfection, allowance being made for the standard weight tolerance except that 3 pounds' tolerance shall be allowed for Plymouth Rocks, Jersey Giants, and breeds in the English and Asiatic classes. The following table gives the specific minimum qualifying female body weights for breeds and varieties participating in the U. S. R. O. P. breeding stage in 1944–45:

	Pounds
Plymouth Rocks	4.5
Wyandottes	4.5
Rhode Island Reds	4.5
Rhode Island Whites	4.5
New Hampshires	4.5
Leghorns	3.5
Minorcas:	
Single-Comb Black	5.5
Others	4.5
Orpingtons	5.0
Australorps	3.5

Each female shall be weighed between January 1 and June 1 by the R. O. P. inspector and this weight shall be used for the purpose of qualifying the bird for U. S. R. O. P. At the option of the breeder and the official State agency, one additional weight taken by the breeder during the same period may be used in determining the official body weight.

Par. 20. All birds meeting the above requirements with respect to egg production, egg weight, eggshell color and texture, egg shape, body weight, and freedom from standard disqualifications, and that are reasonably good representatives of the breed or variety as designated in the American Standard of Perfection, shall be considered as having met the requirements for U. S. R. O. P. females. Before such birds may be sold as U. S. R. O. P. females or used in U. S. R. O. P. matings or flock matings of U. S. R. O. P. males and U. S. R. O. P. females, they shall be examined and banded with a U. S. R. O. P. sealed, official leg band.

Par. 21. **U. S. R. O. P. males.**—Males produced from U. S. R. O. P. chicks may be qualified as U. S. R. O. P. males for participants in the plan only. To qualify, such males shall have passed the final individual inspection of a State inspector not earlier than at 6 months of age, except that a flock-selecting agent may be permitted to select and leg-band U. S. R. O. P. males for use in U. S. Approved and U. S. Certified flocks. The State inspector shall examine a sufficient number of the males selected and leg-banded by each flock-selecting agent to determine that the selection was satisfactory. Each male passed by an inspector or flock-selecting agent shall possess strong constitutional vigor and be a good representative of the breed and variety as desig-

nated in the American Standard of Perfection, shall be free from standard disqualifications, and shall be banded with a U. S. R. O. P. sealed and numbered official leg band when selected. At the time of selection and banding the inspector or flock-selecting agent shall make a complete record of the wing- and leg-band numbers of each male banded. Privately pedigreed males referred to in the next paragraph and the non-R. O. P. males referred to in paragraph 29 that have met the progeny-test requirements for U. S. R. O. M. males shall be considered as having met the requirements for U. S. R. O. M. and U. S. R. O. P. males and may be officially leg-banded as such.

Par. 22. **U. S. R. O. P. matings.**—These matings shall be comprised of only U. S. R. O. P. females mated to a U. S. R. O. P. male. The breeder may place in the U. S. R. O. P. mating females that are not U. S. R. O. P., provided he does not sell pedigreed eggs, chicks, or stock from such females as U. S. R. O. P. products. During the first year of U. S. R. O. P. breeding work carried on by any breeder, the male used in U. S. R. O. P. matings need not be a U. S. R. O. P. male, provided he is of equal pedigree. Such males may be used in similar matings during the second year of U. S. R. O. P. breeding work, if reinspected and passed by the inspector, but not thereafter unless they qualify as U. S. R. O. M. males. No eggs or progeny from such a mating shall be sold as U. S. R. O. P. products, except that male offspring produced during the first breeding year may be permitted to head U. S. Certified flocks in the State where produced or to head U. S. R. O. P. matings on the breeder's premises.

Par. 23. Only one male shall be allowed in a single U. S. R. O. P. mating at any one time, and the date of entry and removal of males shall be properly recorded.

Par. 24. The females shall be trap-nested throughout the breeding season, and each egg shall be accurately identified as to the U. S. R. O. P. female and the male or pen from which it came. For each female, an accurate record shall be kept of all eggs laid during the breeding season, the number of eggs sold, the number of eggs incubated, and the total number of chicks banded. On request, eggs that do not hatch shall be held for the inspector.

Par. 25. Birds used in all U. S. R. O. P. matings shall be inspected at least twice during the breeding season.

Par. 26. **U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs.**—U. S. R. O. P. hatching eggs shall come only from U. S. R. O. P. matings. Such eggs offered for sale shall weigh at least 2 ounces each and 25 ounces or more to the dozen except that no minimum weight requirements shall apply to eggs from U. S. R. O. M. dams. Each egg shall bear the U. S. R. O. P. number of the hen that laid it and the number of the mating.

Par. 27. **U. S. R. O. P. chicks.**—They shall come only from U. S. R. O. P. eggs. The chicks from each female shall be hatched separately in pedigree baskets or sacks and shall be banded individually with sealed and numbered official wing bands at the time of removal from pedigree baskets or sacks. When eggs are incubated to produce U. S. R. O. P. chicks, an accurate record of the number of eggs from each hen with her pen number and a record of all chicks banded shall be furnished the R. O. P. supervisor on N. P. I. P. Form 8, or a substitute form, within 5 days after the date of hatch. The

chicks shall be subject to inspection at any time. The bands from dead chicks shall be retained for the information of the inspector and shall be furnished to him on request.

Par. 28. **U. S. R. O. P. candidate matings.**—Females entered in U. S. R. O. P. may be mated to a U. S. R. O. P. male for the purpose of obtaining progeny records a year earlier than would otherwise be possible. During the first year of U. S. R. O. P. breeding work carried on by any breeder, the male used in a U. S. R. O. P. candidate mating need not be a U. S. R. O. P. male, provided he is of equal pedigree. Such males may be used in similar matings during the second year of U. S. R. O. P. breeding work, if reinspected and passed by the inspector, but not thereafter unless they qualify as U. S. R. O. M. males. The breeder shall send the R. O. P. supervisor a complete report on the birds comprised in this mating, the number of eggs incubated, and the wing-band numbers of the chicks hatched and banded. Sealed and numbered official wing bands shall be used, but these bands shall not be U. S. R. O. P. wing bands. The male progency of the females which qualify as U. S. R. O. P. females may qualify as U. S. R. O. P. males for use on the breeder's own premises and to head U. S. Certified flocks in the State where produced, provided they meet all the requirements of U. S. R. O. P. males except that of being produced from U. S. R. O. P. chicks.

Par. 29. **Trial matings.**—With the approval of the official State agency a U. S. R. O. P. breeder may make trial matings in which a non-U. S. R. O. P. male may be mated to either U. S. R. O. P. or non-U. S. R. O. P. females. No hatching eggs, baby chicks, or breeding stock may be sold from such matings. The females from such matings may be entered as U. S. R. O. P. candidates, provided they are reasonably good representatives of the breed or variety as designated in the American Standard of Perfection. Such males and females, including those females referred to in the second sentence of Paragraph 22, page 14 that meet the progeny-test requirement for U. S. R. O. M. shall be considered as having met the requirements for U. S. R. O. M. The sires meeting U. S. R. O. M. requirements may be officially leg-banded as U. S. R. O. P. males provided they are free from standard disqualifications The females meeting U. S. R. O. M. requirements may be leg-banded as U. S. R. O. P. females provided (*1*) they are free from standard disqualifications and (*2*) they have a family average egg production and egg weight equal to or better than the family average for all the daughters of the sire mate.

The sons from such matings may be eligible to qualify as U. S. R. O. P. males after their sires and dams qualify for U. S. R. O. M., provided they are reasonably good representatives of the breed and variety as designated in the American Standard of Perfection.

SECTION 4. U. S. REGISTER OF MERIT BREEDING STAGE

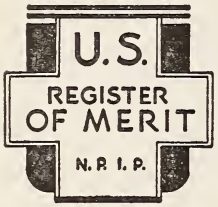
Paragraph 1. For the purpose of qualifying for the U. S. Register of Merit stage, the progeny records for one breeding season only shall be considered.

Par. 2. **U. S. R. O. M. male.**—A U. S. R. O. M. male is a male which, when mated to U. S. R. O. P. females, has at least one-third of his

daughters that are entered in U. S. R. O. P. qualify for U. S. R. O. P. and a minimum of 20 that qualify.

Par. 3. **U. S. R. O. M. female.**—A U. S. R. O. M. female is a female which, when mated to a U. S. R. O. P. male in an individual pedigree mating, has at least one-third of her daughters that are entered in U. S. R. O. P. qualify for U. S. R. O. P. and a minimum of four that qualify. The females in U. S. R. O. P. candidate matings which qualify as U. S. R. O. P. may qualify as U. S. R. O. M. through the performance of their daughters.

Par. 4. **U. S. R. O. M. honor roll sire.**—A U. S. R. O. M. male that had at least 40 U. S. R. O. P. candidate daughters which averaged 200 or more eggs on a hen-housed basis, and a family average egg weight of 24 ounces or more per dozen.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
(PURPLE)

FIGURE 4.—Design authorized to identify U. S. R. O. M. males, females, and matings.

Par. 5. **U. S. R. O. M. honor roll dam.**—A U. S. R. O. M. female that had at least 8 U. S. R. O. P. candidate daughters which averaged 200 or more eggs on a hen-housed basis, and a family average egg weight of 24 ounces or more per dozen.

Par. 6. **A single-star U. S. R. O. M. mating.**—This mating consists of any of the following three combinations: (*a*) U. S. R. O. M. male × U. S. R. O. P. females which are daughters of a double-star U. S. R. O. M. mating; (*b*) U. S. R. O. M. male × U. S. R. O. P. females which are daughters of a U. S. R. O. M. female; (*c*) U. S. R. O. P. male, which is a son of a U. S. R. O. M. female, × U. S. R. O. M. females.

Par. 7. **A double-star U. S. R. O. M. mating.**—This mating consists of a U. S. R. O. M. male and a U. S. R. O. M. female.

ARTICLE 3. PULLORUM-CONTROL AND ERADICATION CLASSES

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Paragraph 1. Matters realting to disease shall be under the direction of the livestock sanitary authorities or officials of the State college of agriculture or similarly authorized State agency of the respective States in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The official State agency shall assume responsibility for the accuracy of the pullorum-testing work done.

Par. 2. All pullorum tests of flocks in any pullorum class or candidates for any class must be reported to the official State agency, and reactors occurring in unofficial tests shall be considered on the same basis as reactors in official tests.

Par. 3. In order for a flock to qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Tested or U. S. Pullorum-Controlled the testing of the birds for pullorum disease shall be done by a State pullorum tester or a pullorum-testing agent.

Par. 4. In order for a flock to qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Passed the testing of the birds for pullorum disease shall be done by a State pullorum tester or a pullorum-testing agent, provided that when the testing is done by a pullorum-testing agent: (*1*) A representative of the

official State agency shall check-test 10 percent or more of the birds in each of 15 percent or more of the flocks tested by each agent to satisfy the official State agency that the testing work was satisfactory; (*2*) when this check-testing reveals that the work was unsatisfactory, the official State agency shall require all the flocks tested by such agent to be satisfactorily retested and shall withhold the official classification of these flocks until the retesting is done; and (*3*) where one or more reactors are found in any flock on the check-test all the birds to be used as breeders in that flock shall be retested as soon as practicable and at intervals of 21 days or more until no reactors are found. It is understood that the provisions of paragraph *10* of this section shall be applicable only following a complete test of the flock.

Par. 5. In order for a flock to qualify as U. S. Pullorum-Clean, the testing of the birds for pullorum disease shall be done by a State pullorum tester.

Par. 6. Chickens more than 5 months of age may not be added to U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks except after the approval of the official State agency. Such birds from only U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks may be added to U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks, and only those birds from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks may be added to U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks. The number of chickens more than 5 months of age and the name and address of the person from whom the purchase is to be made shall be furnished the official State agency. In moving these birds from one farm to another, due precaution should be taken to use clean, sanitary coops.

Par. 7. The official test for pullorum disease in the plan shall be one of the following agglutination tests:

(*a*) The standard tube agglutination test, as described in the Proceedings of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, November 30 to December 2, 1932, pages 487 to 491;

(*b*) The stained-antigen, rapid, whole-blood test,[2] as described by Schaffer, MacDonald, Hall, and Bunyea, in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, volume 79 (n. s. 32), No. 2, pages 236–240, 1931, and covered by U. S. Patent 1,816,026;

(*c*) The rapid serum test, as described by Runnells, Coon, Farley, and Thorp, Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, volume 70 (n. s. 23), No. 5, pages 660–662, 1927.

(For convenience of reference the essential features of the three tests are reprinted in the appendix of this plan on p. 22.)

Par. 8. In the control of pullorum disease on any farm or poultry plant, all chickens to be used as breeders must be tested for pullorum disease when more than five months of age by means of one of the three official tests. Reactors must be removed from the premises on the completion of the test, and the premises must be immediately carefully cleaned and disinfected to the satisfaction of the official State agency.

Par. 9. The stained antigen used in the whole-blood testing (See *par. 7b*) for pullorum disease shall be approved by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Par. 10. In the event that tests to qualify or requalify flocks as U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean reveal any reactors, the owner shall have the right to submit, or the official State agency

[2] Complete information on this method of testing is contained in Miscellaneous Publication No. 349, The Use of the Rapid, Whole-Blood Test.

the right to request the submission of all reactors if five or less, or 20 per cent of all reactors with a minimum of five and a maximum of 20, to a laboratory designated by the official State agency for autopsy and bacteriological examination. In case such bacteriological examination fails to reveal any conclusive evidence of pullorum infection, the flock shall be construed as having had no pullorum. All reactors not slaughtered for bacteriological examination shall be removed and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the official State agency.

Par. 11. The custom hatching of eggs from non-U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks is permitted in U. S. Pullorum-Tested and U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatcheries, provided the incubation and hatching of such eggs are done in a separate room. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower pullorum class than U. S. Pullorum-Passed is not permitted in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery. The custom hatching of eggs from flocks of a lower pullorum class than U. S. Pullorum-Clean is not permitted in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery.

Par. 12. In separating a room for the use of two or more incubators, to provide for custom hatching, a tight partition is absolutely necessary and must be provided. Outside ventilation and an outside entry for each room are required. Any door or opening between the two rooms must be sealed, as by weather stripping and locking, or by battening the cracks around the door in the room where eggs from non-U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks are being incubated or hatched.

Par. 13. All incubators used for hatching U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean chicks must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected by spraying or fumigation after each hatch, by means of an officially recognized method.

Par. 14. In the case of U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, and U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, all birds which are returned to the premises from poultry exhibits or egg-laying contests or which have been removed from the premises for any purpose whatsoever, shall be quarantined for at least 30 days and officially tested at the time of their return and again at least 30 days later, and any reactors shall be removed immediately after each test.

Par. 15. Hatcheries participating in the pullorum classes only shall be inspected by a State inspector at least once during the hatching season.

Par. 16. Each year at least one-third of the flocks tested for participation in the pullorum classes only shall be inspected by a State inspector, except that during the war emergency and with the approval of the official State agency the number of inspections may be reduced to a minimum of 15 percent of these flocks.

Par. 17. After the pullorum classification of a flock is established by the official State agency the results of any retesting of such flocks during the current breeding and hatching season shall not affect their pullorum classification during the remainder of the current season, except that if in the opinion of the official State agency the amount of reaction found in any flock or flocks is such as to be dangerous or detrimental to the operation of the plan, the official State agency shall require that such flock or flocks be retested after

an interval of at least 21 days or that such flocks be immediately discontinued as hatching-egg flocks. Furthermore, in such cases the official State agency may require that the hatching eggs from such flocks be removed from the incubator and destroyed prior to hatching.

SECTION 2. U. S. PULLORUM-TESTED CLASS

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks.**—These flocks shall meet the following requirements: (*a*) All chickens to be used as breeders shall be tested for pullorum disease when more than 5 months of age, under the supervision of an official State agency, and shall contain fewer than 5 percent of reactors, the last test being made within 12 months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks; (*b*) all indicated carriers of pullorum disease shall be removed from the premises on completion of the test and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the official state agency; (*c*) all birds remaining in the flock shall be properly leg-banded; (*d*) individual birds introduced into U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks shall have passed, within 12 months, a negative official test for pullorum disease.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(GREEN)

FIGURE 5.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Pullorum-Tested hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

Par. 2. A flock containing 5 percent or more reactors, on being retested at intervals of not less than 30 days, and all reactors being removed after each test until the percentage of reactors is less than 5, may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Tested flock.

Par. 3. **U. S. Pullorum-Tested hatching eggs.**—Such eggs are from U. S. Pullorum-Tested flocks and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each except as provided for in regulation 25.

Par. 4. **U. S. Pullorum-Tested chicks.**—These are hatched from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, in a U. S. Pullorum-Tested hatchery.

Par. 5. **U. S. Pullorum-Tested hatcheries.**—These hatcheries operate under the supervision of an official State agency and hatch eggs or brood chicks from only U. S. Pullorum-Tested, U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, except that custom hacthing may be carried on under the conditions prescribed in article 3, section 1, paragraph *11.*

SECTION 3. U. S. PULLORUM-CONTROLLED CLASS

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks.**—These flocks shall meet the following requirements: (*a*) All chickens to be used as breeders shall be tested for pullorum disease when more than 5 months of age, under the supervision of an official State agency, and shall contain fewer than 2 percent of reactors, the last test being made within 12 months immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks; (*b*) all indicated carriers of pullorum disease shall be removed from the premises on completion of the

test and disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the official State agency; (*c*) all birds remaining in the flock shall be properly leg-banded; (*d*) individual birds introduced into U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks shall have passed, within 12 months, a negative official test for pullorum disease.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(YELLOW)

FIGURE 6.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Pullorum - Controlled hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

Par. 2. A flock containing 2 percent or more of reactors on the first test on being retested at intervals of not less than 30 days, and all reactors removed after each test until the percentage of reactors is less than 2, may qualify as a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flock.

Par. 3. **U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatching eggs.**—Such eggs are from U. S. Pullorum-Controlled flocks and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each, except as provided for in regulation 25.

Par. 4. **U. S. Pullorum-Controlled chicks.**—These are hatched from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, in a U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatchery.

Par. 5. **U. S. Pullorum-Controlled hatcheries.**—These hatcheries operate under the supervision of an official State agency and hatch eggs or brood chicks from only U. S. Pullorum-Controlled, U. S. Pullorum-Passed, or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks, except that custom hatching may be carried on under the conditions prescribed in article 3, section 1, paragraph *11*.

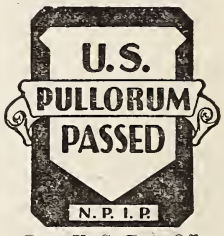
SECTION 4. U. S. PULLORUM-PASSED CLASS

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks.**—These flocks shall meet the following requirements: All chickens to be used as breeders shall be tested for pullorum disease when more than 5 months of age under the supervision of an official State agency, shall be officially leg-banded, and shall contain no reactors, the last test being made within the testing year immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks.

Par. 2. **U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatching eggs.**—Such eggs are from U. S. Pullorum-Passed flocks and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each, except as provided for in regulation 25.

Par. 3. **U. S. Pullorum-Passed chicks.**—These are hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

Par. 4. **U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatcheries.**—These hatcheries operate under the supervision of an official State agency and hatch eggs or brood chicks from U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks only. Turkey eggs may not be incubated or hatched, and poults may not be brooded, except from U. S. Pullorum-Passed or U. S. Pullorum-Clean turkey flocks and hatcheries.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(RED)

FIGURE 7.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Pullorum-Passed hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

SECTION 5. U. S. PULLORUM-CLEAN CLASS

Paragraph 1. **U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.**—These flocks shall meet the following requirements: (*a*) All chickens to be used as breeders shall be tested for pullorum disease when more than 5 months of age, under the supervision of an official State agency, shall be officially leg-banded, and shall contain no reactors in two consecutive tests not less than 6 months apart, the last test being made within the testing year immediately preceding the date of sale of hatching eggs or chicks from such flocks, provided in the first one of these two consecutive tests the flock shall have met all the requirements of a U. S. Pullorum-Passed flock; (*b*) once a flock is established as U. S. Pullorum-Clean it remains so as long as no reactors are found in the official annual test of birds used as breeders; (*c*) a flock developed exclusively from purchased hatching eggs produced by a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock and hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery may be recognized as a U. S. Pullorum-Clean flock in one annual test conducted under the supervision of an official State agency if no reactors are found.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

(BLUE)

FIGURE 8.—Design authorized to identify U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatching eggs, chicks, flocks, and hatcheries.

Par. 2. If not more than one-half of 1 percent of a flock, which in the previous year or years had a U. S. Pullorum-Clean rating, are found to be positive on any test for pullorum disease, a retest of all birds to be used as breeders may be made at the discretion of the official State agency not earlier than 30 days or later than 6 weeks after the first test. If the retest reveals no reactors, the flock may again be declared to be U. S. Pullorum-Clean.

Par. 3. **U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatching eggs.**—Such eggs are from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks and shall weigh at least $1^{11}/_{12}$ ounces each, except as provided for in regulation 25.

Par. 4. **U. S. Pullorum-Clean chicks.**—These are hatched in a U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatchery from eggs produced by U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks.

Par. 5. **U. S. Pullorum-Clean hatcheries.**—These hatcheries operate under the supervision of an official State agency and hatch eggs or brood chicks from U. S. Pullorum-Clean flocks only. Turkey eggs may not be incubated and hatched, and poults may not be brooded, except from U. S. Pullorum-Clean turkey flocks and hatcheries.

APPENDIX

OFFICIAL TESTING FOR PULLORUM DISEASE[3]

For the benefit of active workers in laboratory and field, the essential portions of the original articles describing the three recognized methods of testing are herein reprinted verbatim.[4]

THE STANDARD TUBE AGGLUTINATION TEST

(Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association; Report of the Conference of Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases, II. Serological Diagnosis of Pullorum Disease; Jour. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. 82 (n. s. 35) : 488–490, 1933).

Collection and delivery of blood samples.—The blood samples shall be taken by properly qualified and authorized persons only, and in containers provided by the diagnostic laboratory or other authorized agent. The containers should be stout-walled test-tubes, preferably ⅝ by 3 inches, without lip, or small well-selected medicine vials, which have been thoroughly cleaned, and dried, in a hot-air drying-oven. The tubes are accompanied by selected cork stoppers which, unless new, have been washed and thoroughly boiled or scalded, and dried. All birds must be officially leg-banded with bands supplied by the control agency.

The blood is procured by making a small incision in the large median wing vein, with a small, sharp lancet, and allowing the blood to run into the tube, or by the use of a small syringe (with 20- or 21-gage needle) which is properly cleansed between bleedings with physiological saline solution. From 1½ to 2 cc. of blood should be collected. The tubes are corked and laid on their sides in order to allow the blood to solidify in a long slant. After the tubes have completely clotted, they are packed and shipped by mail (special delivery), rapid express, or by messenger, to the laboratory. All labeling must be clear and permanent, and may be done with a suitable pencil on etched portions of the tubes, or by means of fast-gum labels.

The blood samples must reach the laboratory in a fresh and unhemolyzed condition. Hemolyzed samples should be rejected. It is imperative, therefore, to cool the tubes immediately after slanting and clotting, and unless they reach the laboratory within a few hours, to pack them with ice in special containers, or by some other cooling system which will insure their preservation during transportation. In severe cold seasons, extreme precaution must be exercised to prevent freezing and consequent laking. The samples must be placed in cold (5° to 10° C.) storage immediately upon arrival at the laboratory.

Preparation of antigen.—The antigen shall consist of three representative strains of *S. pullorum* which are of known, high agglutinability, but are not sensitive to negative and to nonspecific sera. They are grown on agar having the following composition:

Water	1,000 cc.
Difco beef extract	4 gm. (0.4 percent).
Difco Bacto-peptone	10 gm. (1.0 percent).
Dry-granular agar (Difco)	20 gm. (2.0 percent).

Reaction-pH 6.8 to 7.2.

Large 1-inch test tubes, kolle flasks or Blake bottles are streaked liberally over the entire agar surface with inoculum from *48-hour slant-agar cultures* prepared from the stock cultures of the selected strains.[5] Frequent resort to

[3] See footnote 2, p. 17.

[4] By permission of the editor of the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

[5] The stock cultures are maintained by transferring to new sloped agar at least once a month and keeping at 18° to 25° C. (average room temperature) in a dark closet or chest, following incubation for from 24 to 36 hours at 37° C. The purity of the stock cultures should be checked at definite intervals by microscopic examination of Gram-stained slides.

the stock cultures is highly desirable, in order to maintain the purity of the antigen, and to allow *long rest intervals for the organisms.* A second intermediate culture may be necessary at times to furnish luxuriant growths for the final transfers. The antigen-growing tubes or bottles are incubated 48 hours at 37° C. and the surface growth washed off with sufficient phenolized (0.5 percent) saline (0.85 percent) solution to make a heavy suspension or very light paste. The washings are filtered through lightly packed absorbent cotton placed in the apex of the funnel. The washings of the three separate strains are now combined in equal volume-density and stored in the refrigerator (5° to 10°) in tightly stoppered bottles.

The dilute antigen to be used in the routine testing is prepared from the stock antigen by dilution of the latter with physiological (0.85 percent) saline (C. P.)[6] solution containing 0.3 percent of phenol (Merck's blue or silver label brand), to a turbidity corresponding to 0.75–1.00 on the McFarland nephelometer scale. The hydrogen-ion concentration of the dilute antigen is corrected to pH 8.2 to 8.5 by the addition of dilute sodium hydroxide. In this narrow range thymol blue used as indicator (5 or 6 drops of the standard stock dilution added to from 5 to 6 cc. of the diluted antigen in ⅝-inch test tubes) imparts a dirty green to grenish-blue color to the tube. Cresol red (7.2 to 8.8) also may be employed. The color reaction should be checked frequently by comparison with standard buffer solutions, with the use of the comparator block, or by the potentiometer method. New dilute antigen should be prepared each day and kept cold.

The diluted antigen is employed in 2-cc. quantities in 4-inch by ½-inch test tubes or 1 cc. quantities in smaller tubes in which the final serum-antigen mixtures are made and incubated. The distribution of the antigen in the tubes may be accomplished by the use of long burettes, or special filling devices made for the purpose.

Serum dilutions, incubation, etc.—Either of two dilutions of the test sera may be employed, namely 1 : 25 or 1 : 50.[7] The 1 : 25 dilution, when used, shall serve as a finding dilution, and shall not be used to condemn a flock which has been placed on a * * * (pullorum-clean) list, or the immediate progeny of a * * * (pullorum-clean) flock, unless at autopsy the organism is found, or there is complete agglutination in dilutions of at least 1 : 50. In all official reports on the blood test the serum dilutions shall be indicated. The sera are introduced into the agglutination tubes in the desired amounts with well-cleaned serological pipettes or special serum-delivery devices which do not permit of the mixing of different sera.[8] The antigen and serum are well mixed before incubation.

Interpretation of results.—The results shall be recorded as:

N, or —, when the tube remains uniformly turbid, and there is no distinct settling of antigen.

P, or +, when there is a distinct clumping of the antigen, and the liquid between and above the agglutinated particles is clear. The reaction should be full 4+.

S, or ?, when the agglutination is only partial or incomplete (1+ to 3+). The reactions may be recorded as slightly suspicious, S or ?, or strongly suspicious, *S* or ?.

M, or missing, when samples listed on the original record sheet are missing.

H, or hemolyzed, when the blood samples were hemolyzed and unsatisfactory for the test.

B, or broken, when the sample tubes are broken on arrival, and no serum is obtained.

Some allowance must always be made for differences in the sensitiveness of different antigens and different set-ups, and therefore a certain amount of independent intelligent judgment must be exercised at all times. Also the histories of the flocks require consideration.

Preparation of the nutrient agar for antigen production.—Dissolve 20 gm. of dry Difco agar in 1,000 cc. of water, by heating from 15 to 20 minutes in a pressure sterilizer at 15 pounds' extra pressure. Add to the hot agar solution 4 gm. of Difco beef extract and 10 gm. of Difco Bacto-peptone. Test the reaction and adjust to as near pH 7.0 (6.8 to 7.2) as possible with dilute NaOH or HCl, as may be required. Heat for 10 to 15 minutes in the autoclave.

---

[6] The sodium chloride should be of tested purity.

[7] There is much difference of opinion whether 1 : 25 or 1 : 50 should be the minimum dilution, and considerable research must be done before a final agreement can be reached.

[8] Where serological pipettes (graduated in 1/100 cc.) are employed, a separate pipette should be used for each serum. Care must be exercised at all times to prevent the laking of the red corpuscles with water.

Filter, if necessary, through absorbent cotton in funnel, and fill into large tubes, special flasks or bottles.[9] Sterilize by autoclaving for 20 to 25 minutes at 15 pounds' extra pressure.[10] If partly purified or refined agar (preferably granular) is employed, the hot liquid medium should filter readily through the cotton, and be ready for tubing. Clarification with egg white or whole egg is necessary only when a poor or crude grade of agar is used. Stock nutrient agar should be kept away from sunlight and dust, and in a cool place.

THE STAINED-ANTIGEN, RAPID, WHOLE-BLOOD TEST

(Schaffer, MacDonald, Hall, and Bunyea. Jour. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. 79 (n. s. 32) : 236–240. 1931.)

NOTE.—The description of the preparation of the antigen is not herein reprinted because that product is produced only under license from the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with specific directions.

The loop method.—The loop method is carried out as follows: At the end of a 2½-inch length of nichrome wire (Brown and Sharp gage No. 24[11]) a loop three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter is made. For convenience the wire is inserted into a small cork stopper which serves as a handle. It has been found that the blood can be measured rapidly and with sufficient accuracy by use of the wire loop. Such a loop when filled with blood, so that the blood appears to bulge out, delivers 0.02 cc. The antigen is measured by means of a medicine dropper whose tip is adjusted to deliver 0.05 cc. when operated in the vertical position. By this means, the proportion of antigen to blood is kept between the limits of 2 to 1 and 3 to 1, which has been found to give the most satisfactory results. A drop of stained antigen is placed on the glass plate. A loopful of blood is taken up from the wing vein. When submerged in the blood and then carefully withdrawn, the loop comes away properly filled. On looking down edgewise at the filled loop, one observes that the blood appears to bulge out. The loopful of blood is then stirred into the drop of antigen and the mixture spread to a diameter of about 1 inch. The loop is then rinsed in clean water and dried by touching it to a piece of clean blotting paper, if necessary.

The glass plate is rocked from side to side a few times to mix the antigen and blood thoroughly, and to facilitate agglutination. The reaction is usually visible in from 5 seconds to 2 minutes. Slight reactions, which require more than 2 minutes, should as a rule be disregarded.

Various degrees of reaction are observed in this as in other agglutination tests. The greater the agglutinating power of the blood the more rapid the clumping and the larger the clumps. A positive reaction consists of a clumping of the antigen in well-developed violet flocculi surrounded by clear spaces. This reaction is easily distinguished against a white background. A somewhat weaker reaction consists of small but still clearly visible clumps of antigen surrounded by spaces only partially clear. The interpretation of these partial reactions should be the same as that of similarly incomplete "tube method" agglutination reactions. Between this point and a negative reaction there sometimes occurs a very fine granulation barely visible to the naked eye; this should be disregarded in making a diagnosis.

The very fine marginal flocculation which may occur just before drying up is also regarded as negative. In a nonreactor the smear remains homogeneous. A glass plate about 15 inches square providing space for 48 tests has proved satisfactory for this work. The use of the plate enables the tester to have a number of successive test mixtures under observation without holding up the work to wait for results before proceeding to the next bird. As a result of more than a year of experience in testing with this antigen, it has been decided to regard as definitely positive only those reactions which appear within 1 minute after mixing the antigen and blood, while those which appear more slowly are regarded as suspicious.

---

[9] If the ingredients dissolve completely and the reaction needs no adjustment, the second heating and the filtering may be omitted.

[10] When Blake bottles or Kolle flasks are used for growing the antigen, an additional heating for 5 minutes is desirable.

[11] Experience has indicated that nichrome wire (Brown and Sharp gage No. 24) is too flexible for practical field use. Any noncorrosive wire (Brown & Sharp gage No. 20) looped around a No. 20 steel drill or around a 16-penny nail is sufficiently rigid and provides a standard amount of blood for the rapid, whole-blood test.

THE RAPID SERUM TEST

(Runnells, Coon, Farley, and Thorp, Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc. Jour. 70 (n. s. 23): 660–662. 1927.)

Preparation of antigen, rapid method.—One strain of *Bacterium pullorum* is grown on nutrient agar (pH 7.5) for 48 to 72 hours, washed off with a very small amount of a 12 percent solution of sodium chloride containing 0.5 percent of phenol, filtered through glass wool to remove clumps of bacteria and of media and adjusted so that its turbidity is 50 times greater than tube 0.75 of McFarland's nephelometer.

Setting up tests, rapid method.—The tests are run on glass, ruled off in inch squares. The glass forms the top of a box in which is a frosted electric-light bulb that furnishes light and heat. The interior of the box is painted black. Two serum-antigen dilutions are used for each sample. The amount of antigen in each case is 0.02 cc. This amount of the concentrated antigen is equivalent to 1 cc. of the antigen diluted to correspond to tube 0.75 of McFarland's nephelometer. Since this is the amount and turbidity of the antigen employed in the slow method, the two tests are placed on the same basis as regards antigen. The serum used is in 0.02-cc. and 0.01-cc. amounts. Therefore, the serum-antigen dilutions are equivalent to 1–50 and 1–100 in the slow method. The serum and antigen are placed a short distance apart in the squares and are mixed thoroughly with a toothpick. With positive sera agglutination usually takes place immediately. Occasionally a serum-antigen mixture is found that requires nearly 5 minutes for complete flocculation to occur. When this kind occurs the reaction can be hastened by agitation with a toothpick.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FORM

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT between the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the _____

_____

covering the cooperative work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

A. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture agrees:

1. To detail poultrymen to be known as Coordinators in charge of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
2. To administer the National Poultry Improvement Plan in an efficient and uniform manner among all the States where this work is undertaken.
3. To detail additional help in the administration of the National Poultry Improvement Plan to the extent of the funds available and as circumstances render advisable.
4. To pay the salary of such Bureau coordinators and additional help and such traveling expenses as are incurred under Bureau instructions and authorized by the fiscal regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.
5. To approve all stained antigen used in the rapid, whole-blood test for pullorum disease.
6. To permit the use of the prefix "U. S." in connection with other terms in describing, advertising, and selling hatching eggs, chicks, and breeding stock of the various classes when attained and when satisfied that all the rules and regulations of the National Poultry Improvement Plan have been complied with.
7. To assemble, analyze, and release information on poultry breeding and pullorum disease control that will be of material benefit to the poultry industry.
8. To advise the representatives and leaders of the industry concerning the breeding and disease-control problems with which the poultry industry is confronted.

B. _____

the Official State Agency, agrees:

1. To arrange for and hold a school or schools annually for the purpose of training those who desire to become proficient and qualified to do flock selecting and pullorum testing work.
2. To arrange for the holding of examinations and to authorize candidates who qualify to do flock-selecting and pullorum-testing work.
3. To direct, supervise, and be responsible for all the work done relative to flock selection in the various breeding stages and to testing for pullorum as provided for in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

4. To require flock-selecting agents, pullorum-testing agents, and official State inspector or inspectors to work in cooperation with representatives of the Federal Bureau.

5. To conduct efficiently the inspection work called for in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

6. To provide for the keeping of accurate and detailed records of all the work done in conformity with the National Poultry Improvement Plan and to make such records accessible to representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

7. To inspect the advertising of all members of the poultry industry within its jurisdiction who are participating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are complying with its provisions.

8. To report, upon detection, to the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture any member or members of the poultry industry participating in but not complying with all the provisions of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

9. To provide the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with three blank copies of each record form used by the official State agency in the work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

10. (*a*) To formulate contracts for use between individual flock owners and hatcherymen and (*b*) to formulate and have signed contracts between the official State agency and hatcherymen and/or individuals participating in the various phases or stages of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

C. The Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the _____ agree:

1. That the work of the National Poultry Improvement Plan shall be cooperative.

2. That representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture may confer with representatives of the Official State Agency or Official State Agencies from time to time for the purpose of improving methods in the work, but any deviation or departure from the established practice of the Federal Bureau must receive the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture before being adopted.

No member of or delegate to Congress or resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

This memorandum of understanding shall take effect — 19____, and shall continue through June 30, 19____, subject to renewal from year to year thereafter by mutual consent of the cooperating parties. Requests for termination or any major changes shall be submitted to the other party for consideration not less than ninety days in advance of the effective date desired.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands and seals.

_____ (Date)	_____
_____ (Date)	_____
_____ (Date)	_____
	Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
_____ (Date)	_____
	Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
Price 10 cents

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1945